VOL. XXXIV. NEW SERIES VOL. XII.

Poetry.

FOR YOU, 1 AM PRAYING.

I have a Saviour-he's pleading in glory, So precious, though earthly enjoyments be few, And now he is watching in tenderness o'er me; but oh! that my Saviour were your Saviour too For you I am praying, I am praying for you.

I have a Father, to me he has given A hope of eternity, precious and true. And soon will my spirit be with him in heaven. But ob i that he'd let me bring you with me

For you I am praying, I am praying for you. I have a harp in those regions all glorious, Away, far away, in that ocean of blue, And there shall it breathe out its music melodi-

But ch ! could I know one was tuning for you For you I am praying, I am praying for you. I have a crown and I'll wear it forever, Encircled with jewels of heavenly hue, 'T was purchased by Jesus, my glorified Saviour, But oh! could I know one was purchased for

For you I am praying, I am praying for you. I have a peace, and it's calm as a river, A peace that the friend of the world never knew My Saviour alone is its author and giver;

at oh ! could I know it were given to you ! For you I am praying, I am praying for you. For you I am praying, for you I am praying, For you I am praying, for you, we for you, And see Sangar And soon shall I hear you rejoicing and singing Your dear loving Saviour is my Saviour too, For you I am praying, I am praying for you.

And when he has found you, tell others the

How Jesus extended his mercy to you, And point them away to the regions of glory, And pray that your Savisur may bring them For prayer will be answered - 'twas answered for

Oh! speak of that Saviour, that Father in That harp, crown and robe which are waiting

That pence you possess, and that rest to be Still praying that Josus may save them like you, And prayer will be answered, 'Iwas unswered for you.

Miscellany.

The Scientific Shoemaker. BY PROF. A. D. HAGAR.

While it is eminently proper to pay a

have passed away from us in the possession of great moral worth or eminent abilities, it or great moral worth or eminent abilities, it is equally appropriate to speak of the living, especially when the example is such as to induce a better state of society, or give encouragement to others it the pursuit of

For these reasons we propose to give some of the circumstances attending the life of a modest and unassuming man, who is justly entified to the name which be enjoye in the village where he resides—"The Scientific Shoemaker." His contributions to science, and especially to the science of Botany have introduced him to the acquaintance of most scientific men in New England, and few, if any, names are reckoned better au-Middlebury and Dartmouth colleges have each, in appreciation of his is worthy of note. The important pro out of Parliament, see no real III to Ireland.valuable contributious to science, conferred visions of the bill, are:

To all such it speaks but one language—"coun-Arts, and the Boston Natural History Socie onding Members. His advantages for acsiring an education were quite limited and his early attainments must have been quite followed. He possessed an ardent love for study, and about the time of his apprenticeship obtained a copy of "Hutton's Mathe matics" of which he became perfect master without the aid of a teacher. His thirst for knowledge turned his mind to the study of Astronomy, Philosophy, Geology and Min-cralogy. He succeeded in acquiring a toler-able knowledge of the sciences. His devotion to study and his close application to valid, with dyspepsia and its attendant evils closely fastened upon him and rendering it impossible for him to attend to his business. After trying in vain to obtain the panacea that should restore him again to health, he visited an eminent physician in New York as the dernier resort. He called at the office of the physician, and while waiting till two or who had reached the him, were examined, he observed some house pass the time, stepped up to notice the various kinds of flowers upon them.

When his turn came, the physician, after instituting many inquiries, asked him if he was fond of flowers and had a knowledge of Botany, to which Mr. Frost replied that he had a fendness for any of the works of Nature, but knew but very little of Borany. Upon this the physician advised him to re-turn home and make it a point to collect one flower a day during the ensuing spring and summer, and when collected he was to put it with its name into a book. He remarked, "Your health and strength will probably return to you in proportion to the distance you will be obliged to go to obtain the new flower, after you have gathered them awbile." He gave no medicine and the above was the only prescription which he

Mr. Frost left the office greatly disappointed, mortified at the thought of going so far, and incurring so much expense for so simple and as it appeared to him, so worthless a prescription At times he queried whether the man was not an impostor but his reputation as a skillful practitioner was too well established to suffer a thought of this kind to remain longer in his mind, nor could be believe that the physician intended it for a "sell," therefore he determined to carry out fully the instruction which he had

He returned home, picked his first flower, named and pressed it, and felt no worse. He soon obtained an elementary work on otany, and before the frosts of winter mme to cut down the remaining flowers, Mr. Frost had daily plucked his flower, given it its proper name and place, and what was more, he had in a great measure regained his health, and obtained a tolerable knowledge of Botany. With the return of spring, the benefits obtained the previous year prompted him to renew his investigaions in the field, and he was surprised at the great number of plants that had previ-ously escaped his observation. He soon and plants not described as indigenous to Vermont, and subsequetnly discovered those not described in a any American work. This somewhat embarrassed him, but when he had submitted the facts to his cotemportries, and they gave him credit for discovering new species, the inward satisfaction was carnestly apposed by Mr. Stevens, Mr. that ever glows in the heart of a naturalist Boutwell of Mass., and others, on the ground when conscious of having contributed one new truth to the science, awakened in his mind new emotions, gave him strength and made him more zealous in his search than

His examinations were not restricted to the field of ordinary Botany, but extended to the study of Mosses, Lichens and Fungi. He made collections of these. but when he attempted to determine their species, he found no American work that pocies, he found no American work that sufficiently described them to suit his purpose. In his studies he had seen relevance the measure by 65 ayes to 70 mays. The made to foreign works as "Fries System a mycologicum," "Alberting & Seweinitz in England this would be what is known ope and procured some of those which spected might be of the greatest service to him. In due time the works arrived, but it is not probable that when lo! they were all written in Latin! will surrender his portfolio

to commence; but the desire to know the by all who know him : contents of those dearly bought books, was a sufficient incentive in this instance to induce the undertaking, which was soon to far accomplished as to enable him to pursue ecame sufficiently acquainted with it to un-

As he continued his researches, he again felt the want of books for reference, and determined to send to Europe again for others, among which he wanted "Rabenhorst's Deutsebland Kryptogamen Flora" and Neesab Esenbek Das System der Plize and Schwamme"-and notwithstanding he feared the contents might not be in Latin or Engapplied himself to the grammar of a new language, and again he was victorious and amply repaid for all his mental of-

In collecting specimens of fungi, mosso and flowers, he came in contact with insects which arrested his attention, and after having studied their history in such works of Entomology as he could find in the country he again ordered foreign works, among which were "Serville's Orthoptores" and "Ehren-berg's Infusores," all of which were written

This fact did not discourage the man who during the past five years had found time, in addition to carrying on an extensive boot and shoe business, to acquire a sufficient knowledge of Latin and German to study text books in those languages; hence he obtained a French dictionary and a French grammar, and at the age of fifty, commenced the study of a new language, of which he soon became master.

Since that, time, during the past eight years, he has steadily pursued his studies, appropriating at least one hour each day to pursuit of some scientific treatise, and as the legitimate result, he has become not only thoroughly informed in all the details of but conversant with nearly every other branch of Natural History. He has made good collections of plants, moses, fungi and insects, all of which are appropriately classified and named. In conversation with him, one becomes greatly interest ed and encouraged by the recital of what has done, and it was with hope that some might take courage from this remarkable While it is connectly proper to pay a man that we venture to bring his name be-ust tribute to the memory of those who fore the public, and allude to some of the

> The Free Press. GEO. W. A G. G. BENEDICT.

FRIDAY MORNING MARCH 23,1860.

The Civil Rights Bill.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETURS.

The passage by the Honse, on the 13th, o thority in the department of Botany than that of Charles C. Frost of Brattleboro, their civil rights and by so great a majority. their civil rights, and by so great a majority. By this suspension all thoughtful men, in and

and not subject to any foreign Power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to ! of color; but the inhabitants of every ran and color, without regard to any previous incomplete, for at the age of fourteen, with dition of slavery or servitude, except as a puntish scanty information acquired at a common school, he was apprenticed to the shoe-making business which he has ever since been duly convicted shall have the same right make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties to suits, give evidence, and to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey Fasl and personal property, and to have the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property, and shall be subject none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regu

Also, "That on all questions of law arisbusiness made and inroads upon his health, and at the age of forty he found himself inact a final appeal shall be taken to the Su preme Court of the United States." The bill was passed by a vote of 109 years

the Senate Thursday, just as it came from the House, and only requires the President's receive his sanction is a matter of grave doubt. The Democrats declare that the Freedmen's bureau bill was mild and moffensive compared with this, and confidently expect the President to veto it.

During the debate in the House on th loan bill, Thursday, Mr. Hooper of Massa. chasetts explained the discrepancy between the recent statements of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency, who stated in a recently published letter that the amount actually in the Treasury exceeded the amount as represented by the Secretary by, at least \$54,000,000. Mr. Hooper's statement has more impor

tance as he was a member of a sub-committee of the Ways and Means, appointed to investigate the subject. He fully sustained the accuracy of Sceretary McColloch's figures, and showed that the Comptroiler was wholly mistaken. The Committee tound that the statement of the Secretary that one hundred and sixteen millions represents the amount now at the immediate disposal of the Government is strictly correct.

Garret Davis in the Senate made a long speech against printing the evidence from the Reconstruction Committee, on the honest. Mr. Johnson of Maryland, who is a member of the committee, stated that in his opinion the evidence was taken fairly and without partiality.

DEFEAT OF THE LOAN BILL. -The House after a protracted session, lasting until nearly midnight on Friday, defeated Secretary McCulloch's Loun bill, and every substitute offered for it.

The bill gave the Secretary additional powers to convert Treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness, &c., into long bonds, and it that it would give the Secretary power to contract the currency too rapidly and thus bring on a general financial crisis and crash. Mr. Morrill, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, closed the debate in a brief and pertinent speech, in which he

ury and defended his financial policy. there as "a want of confidence vote," and but it is not probable that Mr. McCulloch

highly cologised the Secretary of the Treas-

In order that they might become available to him be must first learn the Latin lan guage. At the age of forty-five most men would have considered this too great a task would have considered this too great a task by all who know him:

The following appeal is, as it professes to lill. That any person depriving any citizen of any was corrupted, and more arrest of February any of the rights enumerated in the bill shall be punished by fine and imprisonment.

IV. That a final appeal in any case that may live any of the rights enumerated in the bill shall be punished by fine and imprisonment.

IV. That a final appeal in any case that may

The state of the s

To Irishmen. Beloved Countrymen:

Though one of the oldest his studies in the Latin language. A know-ledge of the Latin aided him so much that say, one of the sincerest in his attachments to he soon commenced the study of Greek and, his native land, I have foreborne to say snything derstand generally the meaning of words on the question that now so absorbs your

derived from that language, especially the thoughts and your hopes, generic names found in scientific works.

Could Irishmen feel for Could Trishmen feel towards English rule as Scotchmen do,I would deem it every way unwise to ask separation from England. But, whether for or against reason, the hate of the Catholics of Ireland is not to be softened -cannot be softcould towards British rule. I could show why, but it would lead me from my present purpose. That purpose is to say a word by way of dissuadlish, he ordered them. The books arrived that purpose is to say a word by way of dissuad-written in the German language. Again he of from your attempts to dissever the connection as I am positive such attempts at present

1st. If the Irish are to become an independent nation, it cannot be effected in the present mede. On the grand error of the American people, in holty to their strategy and plans-the Fenians England knows as well what the Fenians intend to do as the Head Centre himself. And is Great Britain the nation to allow these schemes to be carried out with impunity? Countrymen, why should you follow men, who inform your foe when and how you are to strike? Yet, every thing is stated, or infimated, as if publicity was inseparable from success. If the world in genparticular, on what ground has the Government work ? A child can find the nest of the eackling ben. And will not a cautious and well tally the raw material collected for its overthrow '

this way at home, and as appears from its columms in its new abode, it has learned no pruthe purposes of the Fenians to the world? Who

men of solid ragacity as wild and chimerical Look, as an example, at the vote in the Habras Corpus in Incland. In that Body, where there are one hundred Irish members, almost awery are of whom is a friend to a only six protested against that suspension. Nor they from any hope of Fenianism (for they sere agreed in denouncing that) but that such a measure should not be adopted unaccompanied by one word of hope for the Irish future.

To all such it speaks but one language-"counduce them to revolt." And to what would that people more rigidly for time to come under British misrule. What friend of Ireland wishes o see such a result? Ah, my countrymen, let a not forget the maxim of our early school-book; It is better to sit still, than to rise up and

ert was the Irish Government that in less hats three days after it was armed with this power every dangerous foreigner was in prison or, which was the same to the Government, was ecking flight. Now, if the enterprise in Ireand is essentially defeated, to what good can it e prolonged here?

Bd. The Cathelle clergy are almost all opoccel to the movement. Why? Because they ove British rule? Because they, spaniel like, not accept un Irish Republic-a republic where nstead of the miserable stipend on which they culsist now, the ample tithes flowing into the reasury of the Protestant Church would be reopposed? They see, what every sagacious man sees, that no dream of the human imagination was ever more foundationless than the Fenian domon, they, to save the life of the child, would give it up. What but this motive can move the Irish Catholic clergy of the United States! Countrymen, they are your friends .would save your time for needful toil; they would save your heart from needless distractions and, far most of all, they would save our beoved native land from crushing defeat and a greatly increased stringency of Irish misrule.

March 14th, 1866,

[Correspondence of the Free Press.] FROM WASHINGTON. Wishington, Mar. 15, 1865.

The old watchword "All quiet it; our eminent writers speculate upon it, and here at the Capital in its principal avenues, we behold openly offered in big brazen letters-

Bonds of the Irish Republic," We must give the Irishmen the credit of be ing a pat-riotic people. But what can their project amount to? The question arises, can we recognize an Irish Republic in the United States ? Can another Republic exist within it ? Can we suffer mon in our jurisdiction, and under our laws to be organized into armies, to make war with a nation with whom we are at neace? Of course not, and Mr. Seward says so Fenianism cannot long flourish here or any where else: but while it lasts, it is some on sen

The Legislative event of the week is the passage through both Houses of Senator Trumbull's civil rights bill. As amended it pro wides :

I. That all persons, irrespective of color or con lition, born in the United States, shall be considered as citizens thereof, except Indians not taxed, and persons subject to foreign powers.

II. That such citizens shall have the same rights to make and enforce contracts, to sue and be sued, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, and convey real and personal property, and to full the Secretary of the Treasury would resign, and equal benefit of laws for the security of person and property, as are enjoyed by other

arise under this bill may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

This is a step in the right direction toward securing and maintaining the great republican idea of equality before the law. It now remains whether, the measure will secure the

approval of the President. Your truly. R. DUNDER.

St. Patrick's Day in the Mornin.' THE GRAND FENIAN CELEBRATION.

The "Ides of March" have come and rone. The day of fear and trembling for our neighbors over the border is now a thing of the past, and as yet so far as heard from the Canadas remain provinces of the

British Empire. Those who expected a gathering of a thousand or two sturdy sons of Erin in our city, for whom "fifteen thousand" uniforms and muskets were suddenly the earlier stages of one civil war -giving pub- to be produced from the concealed stores of the Fenian Brotherhood, to be supplemented are abundantly enlarging. What can we hope for, when not only the causes of our redress we give universal publicits? Every reader in are abundantly enlarging. What can we hope by a young forest of Fenian pikes; twho were an army train well supplied with paraties an army train well supplied with paraties bloodred day of St. George was pulled down "galore," and "lashin's of whisky,"—the wherever it floats. He did not come as a beggar. whole to start forthwith with wild hurross and banners flying for the conquest of Montand banners flying for the conquest of Montthe start forthwith with wild hurross land. All he asked was a lean to the 225,000 land. All he asked was a lean to the 225,000 land. All he asked was a lean to the 225,000 land. All he asked was a lean to the 225,000 land. All he asked was a lean to the 225,000 land. All he asked was a lean to the 225,000 land. All he asked was a lean to the 225,000 land. All he asked was a lean to the 225,000 land. All he asked was a lean to the 225,000 land. All he asked was a lean to the 225,000 land. All he asked was a lean to the 225,000 land. All he asked was a lean to the 225,000 land. All he asked was a lean to the 225,000 land. All he asked was a lean to the 225,000 land. All he asked was a lean to the 225,000 land. All he asked was a lean to the 225,000 land. place of any such demonstration they have seen a quiet and orderly assemblage of some three hundred well behaved Irishmen, with the banners of their circles and societies, I would overthrow, a right to be informed when | who have heard some specifies and been duand by what means I shall accomplish that ly exhorted to contribute to the Fenian treasury-and this is all.

The proceedings commenced last evening, armed government like Great Britain strike h- when a preliminary meeting was held in the City Hall, which was addressed by Captain John Lonergan and Mr. Monahan. The Jericho Band furnished music. Captain L Canada, and if needed 100,000 armed Fenians explained that the Fenian programme did not contemplate an invasion of Canada, and urged his hearers to invest some of their money in the bonds of them a Republic, an
opportunity for the purchase of which would
be effered on the morrow, after the speeches.

Let a maintens of war for use in treated. Procalled upon them to supply the funds needed.
Subscribe liberally to the bonds, and before the
end of March the flag of England would go
down. The bonds (holding up a handful) were
the best security any man could believe for his

The Irishmen with their green ribbons

banners flying. Three flags we hear, the Pres. powering.

in front of the City Hall. It was duly marshaled by Grand Marshal Lonergan, and Assistant Marshale Dwyer and McNally, mounted with the aid of twenty foot marshals, and marched in the following order

Mounted Marshals, Lonergan and Dwyer. Jericho Brass Band. Sarsfield Fenian Circle of Burlington, headed the handsome green banner of Tara Circle of

Brooklyn, N. Y., and the American colors. Hibernian Society of Burlington, with their handsome banners. Open Barouches, hearing thirty beautiful young ladies representing the counties in Ireland, dressed in green skirts and white waists, with green scarfs, white vails and wreaths of

reen, and bearing a banner with the motto God save the Green." Stephens Fenian Circle of St. Albans, with an elegant banner, hearing the words "Our cause just."
Rutland and Northfield Circles, marching to-

St. Patrick's Society, with martial music and

The whole procession numbered from 250 to 300 persons. The most attractive feature | Jericho Band furnished the music : the barouches. The young ladies were very pretty, and formed a very attractive specta- J. J. Monahan, tonatmaster, were as follows: ele; though their attire, otherwise exceedingly tasteful, seemed ill-fitted to the bleak air and occasional flying snow flakes of a rather raw March day.

The procession, in addition to the circles which were distinguished by banners, contained representatives of the circles at Windsor, Waterbury, Moretown, and other towns. It marched through the principal streets, receiving on its way divers indications of welcome and approval. The windows of several of the stores on Church street were dressed in the colors of Ireland, and the green flag was displayed from the residences of Judge Smalley and R. W. Chase, Esq., and from the Lake House. At half past two o'clock the procession returned to the City Hall, which was soon packed well nigh to suffocation by Hibernians of both sexes, with a large sprinkling of the native Yankee element curious to see and hear.

After music by the Band, Capt. Lonergap introduced Lawrence D. Kiernan, Esq., of New York:

MR. KINRNAN'S SPEECH

Mr. Kiernan commenced by alluding to th Irish leve of country, always specially manifest-ed in their observance of their national day, when Irishmen were wont to assemble to recall the memories and traditions of Home. He prothe memories and traditions of Home. He prooceded to describe the condition of Ireland, governed by another race; compelled to support a
national church not their own; ground down by
taxes to support rulers not of their own choice;
oppressed and degraded. He urged the right of
revolution under such circumstances, as asserted
by the American provinces, by Poland and Hungary and Switzerland. He demonstrated the
fitness of the Irish people for self-government,
by pointing to such examples as Burke and
Palmerston and Gratian, and other statesmen
of Irish birth. He declared that within 12
months the Irish republic would take its place

of Irish birth. He declared that within 12 months the Irish republic would take its place among the nations of the earth. The Fenians had gone too far not to go further. They must prepare, and when the time comes must fight.— Norwould they fight alone. There was no other nation that had not been assised by Irish valor, and it was to be presumed they would be grateful. France is ready to side with them against the murderers of the first Napoleon; Spain, of the same common stock as the Irish, will assist. America, [long and loud chesrs] proud of the Irish brigade and not targetful of the part takes by Irishmen in the war, will "maintain a position of strict neutrality" of course. The fight must take place on the soil of Ireland. Three hundred and tweaty-fire thousand Fenians in Ireland were ready to strike. The British can hardly be considered so.

loyal. The Sepoys were not all dead, and Ja-maica, Australia and Canada, would require large forces to keep them quiet. Under such circumstances there was good hope for success. Irishmen everywhere must unite. The ladies can assist. We must furnish means to fit out did the privateers to cripple the main artery of England's strength, her commerce, and aid with men and money the Irish patriots in Ireland.

With an earnest tribute to the free institutions of the United States, to which he owned his deep obligation, and with a glowing picture of Ire-land, rising from her depression, throwing off her chains and taking her place among the free republics of the world, he closed smid hearty

BURLINGTON, VT., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 28 1866

Mr. Kiernan is a graduate of New York Free Academy, and is a finished and elegant speaker. His speech abounded in classical made an excellent impression on all who | The Journal reports : beard it

He was followed by Cupt, Wan. H. Stephens of New York, who was introduced by Capt. Lonergan as a relative of James Stephone, the great Head Centre.

CAPT. STEPHEN'S SPERCH. Mr. Stephen's said that though St. Patrick's before the fce. He could not rejoice till the He would not ask a cent for "beggarly in war with England; after that they would take care of themselves. England, he said, was but a big balloon which could be punctured and brought down by a vice trust. The ware brought down by a pin thrust. There were Fenians in England, and when the outbreak came, London itself might be illuminated with the terrible vengeance of the Irish. As mon as hosilities commenced the Irish republic would be acknowledged as a belligerent by France. Spain od the U.S. An envoy from Ireland told him, but resterday, that the British Army were support the Fenians, almost to a man.

As for Canada, there were 80,000 Festians in Canada, who must not be denied the right to could be furnished to maintain the neutrality the United States. It is our duty to furnish the munitions of war for use in Ireland. Prothe best socurity any man could desire for his The day to-day opened brightly, with a money. He closed with an earnest appeal to puler air than we have had for a week past.

Captain Stephens spoke earnestly, but agan to congregate in our streets, early in with none of the graces of oratory shown the forenoon; but there were no very num- by the previous speaker, and, as it will be erous arrivals from outside of this immediate | perceived, he was a little given to rash statevicinity. Rutland which was expected to ments. Both speeches were received with send a hundred men, sent up less than a doz- applicase and yells, an infant Fenian in the en, and the delegations from Northfield, St. | nian in the gallery adding his voice stoutly Albans, and elsewhere, proved much smaller to the latter. This, by the way, was the only Fenian in arms, observed by us during About half past ten the St. Patrick's So- the day. A slightly elevated individual, in ciety of Wincorki marched down Church | the crowd near one of the doors, put in the Street, escorted by Sarsfield Circle of Fen- tigers very strong, after the chiers. Still

by Mr. Reilly, Centre of St. Albans took another \$100 bond. Ethan Allen Circle of Montpelier, also took a \$50 one, and tution, the Irish Republic, Capt. Lonergan, State Centre of Vermont ; the Fenian Sisterhood, St. Patrick's Society of Winocaki and the Jericho Band, the meeting dis-

A dance in the ball room of the Lake House, and a banquet in the during hall beow, closed the exercises of the day. They are couples took the floor for the dance, and The Hall had been decorated by the Fenian Sisterhood, and the sisters lent the attract as the ball. The supper was of course excellent. Capt Lonergan presided. good singing. The regular toasts, rend by 1. Twe Festan BROTHERMOOD .- "May it in

rease in strength and numbers until Ireland is free, and Republican Governments rise from the ruins of all monarchies." Music-"St. Patrick's Day."

Responded to by Capt. Lonergan. 2. THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. Muric-"Hail to the Chief."

Loud applause greeted this toast, but no re sponse was made. 2. "THE MES IN THE GAP." Music-"Wearing of the Green." Responded to by Capt. Wm. H. Stephens of

New York. 4. ENGLISH NEUTRALITY .- "The life of uthern Rebellion during the last two years of its existence."

Music-"Yankee Doodle." Hon. Leverett B. Englesby responded 5. VERNONT .- "The only State that nefaltered in the discharge of its duty. May her sons always prove as true to their duty as of

Music-"Hail Columbia." R. W. Chase, Esq., briefly responded. 6. THE FENIAN SISTERHOOD OF VERNONT. "May it make the last hood for old mother England."

Music-"Irish Washerwoman." Responded to by John D. Dwyer, Esq., o 7. THE PRESS OF BURLINGTON .- " Always

the advocates of justice and freedom. Music-" Quickstep." Responded to by Geo. H. Bigelow Times.

S. THE HARRAN CORPUS ACT .- "The mental principle of all free governs Music .- " Hail Columbia." Responded to by Lawrence D. Kiernan, Esq., of New York.

The banquet ended somewhere in the small bours of Sunday morning, with a closing speech by Capt. Lonergan.

The whole celebration was conducted with good order. Our city authorities had closed the saloons and beershops, and there was as a means of filling the Fenian treasury, it chosen Moderator.

NEW HANTSHIRE ELECTION.—The election | in New Hampshire was carried with less effort than usual for the Republicans, and the Republican majority is even larger than

"In no election from 1855-the first year of while, since the veto of the Freemen's Bureau bill, the Democrats infused much energy into the campaign, and were cherishing extravagant expectations of the result. Their candidate for Governor was busy, and through the last three works their open and secret operations were of energetic character, industriously pursued. On our side hardly a half a dozen speeches were made during the canvass, and no documents urculated. Men were left to their own sense of duty-to go to the pells or stay at home."

At Manchester, the residence of Governor Smyth, the gratification of the Republicans allusions, was carnest and chaquent, and naturally showed itself in public speeches.

Governor Smyth soon after came into the hall, and, being introduced by Gen. Hinks, was re-ocived with a perfect evation of cheers, which continued for some moments. When silence was restored Governor Smyth said that whatever doubts he might have entertained of his own abilities or merits in the discharge of the duties which he had been called, he never for one moment distrusted the parrotism and fidelity of the Republican party of New Hampshire, nor the verdist they would render on this occasion. They had a clear perception of the situation, and comprehended their duties as citizens too well to be distracted by any side issue, or by any apparent differences among men professing to during the same ends.

In this city, without effort, and almost without organization, the Republican party has gained on their vote of last year. For this comgained on their vote of last year. For this compliment, so far as was personal to himself, he heartily thanked them, and briefly but appropriately alluded to his personal obligations to his fellow citizens of Manchester, and the uniform support which they had rendered him.—

But he considered that men's personal ends or but he considered that But he considered that men's personal ends or to, and gratifications were of little moment compared passed. with the great interests that concern the nation and humanity. The enemies of freedom and equal rights were awake, alert and dangerous. He said it was a fact that no man could truly deny that New Hampshire lost to the Republican party would have caused joy to the heart of the deserters who have come in from Canada to leposit their votes, to the most better son of the outh, who now silently chews the cud of defeat, and meditates new treason against the Government. It would have rejoiced those who just now love Andrew Johnson only because they hope he will help them destroy the party which has saved the Union, and this hope has galva-nized so much life into the old Democratic party of New Hampshire, that she would have surrised and possibly beaten men whose patriotsm was less warm, or whose courage had not been tried on so many battle fields

THE ATTEST AT THE POOR HOUSE .- The examination in the case of the State against Mr. Miller, the keeper of the city poor house, for assault on Mrs. Jane Morrissy, took place yesterday, at the Poor house, before Justice Hollenbeck, and resulted in the discharge of the respondent.

when she came there, the light state and said so. Mrs did not want to go without it, and said so. Mrs upon the express understanding that the whole Leister, Joseph 15, May 13, 63.

Miltar after some little search, told her the update of symple of water and the excape never came there, grew abusive, ordered throw it out of doors. Witness endeavored to her face; that then, in self defence, she struck Mrs Miller with a small stick which she caught up; that Mr Miller came, caught her by the sors and kicked her down the steps, severely bruising her with a kick in the side, and other

wise injuring her. Mas. Many Mirray, an inmate of the Poor- resolution this day adopted for the procurement house, testified that Mrs Morrissy declared she water, at maturity, would not leave till her child's cape was given to her: that Mrs Miller select her hundle to not Miller with a stick, that witness undertook to part the women; that Mr Miller then came and choked off Mrs Morrisey and put her out of doors. What took place outside, witness did not see. Mrs Morrissy was very violent and used profane language.

MES. THANKIUL WASHBURN, an old lady of 57. deaf, feeble and childish, said evidently whatever she thought would best please Mrs. rissy assaulted Mrs Miller, without the slightest

ROBERT BROWNERS, D. C. L., prefaced his testimony, which was given with great dignity, by the remark that he little thought on remov-ing from the city of Burlington recently, that so many respectable gentlemen would so soon be so much reduced as to follow him to the Poer-house. He testified to seeing Mrs Miller and Mrs Morrissy in a sharp scuille, "decidedly in close columns," as he expressed it; both much excited. He saw Mrs Morrissy lift her hand with the stick in it, as if to strike Mrs Miller; but did not see her strike her. Mr Miller chokviolence, witness would not undertake to state; but he thought "she felt it."
the transaction outside the door. He did not see | works.

Mu. Tarr, for the defence, argued that Mrs. Morrisey had no business at the Poor house, having come there without a proper permit from the poormaster; that Mrs Miller was justified in putting her and her property out, by force it necessary; that Mrs Morrissy first assaulted Mrs Miller, and that Mr. Miller did no more than practice of law, especially in admiralty prache ought to do, in protecting his wife and eject- tice, for more than forty years, and most of

Mr. Excussor, for the State, maintained that the woman having once been properly admitted by order of the Poormaster, then leaving temporarily to find work, returning in good faith, and having been admitted by Mrs. Miller mas lawfully an inmate of the Poorhouse; that on leaving she was entitled to all her property; that she had a right to prevent her bundle from being thrown out into the mud; that the weight the bench, on motion of G. H. Owen, Esq., f testimony showed that she did not begin the use of violence; and that nothing save immi-nent danger to life or property, could justify Mr. Miller in such violence upon a woman, as he used in the severe choking, and the kicking

estimony was uncontradicted.

The Justice with a brief statement that Mrs. Morrissy ought to have left at once when ordered, and that the Millers were untified in using force to put her out, if she refused to go, ordered the discharge of the respondent. The discharge of the respondent kicking of the woman down the steps, after she had been put out, was apparently consid-not of consequence enough to be alluded to

We have only to add, that we trust this decision is not to be taken as justifying any amount of personal abuse, if an inmate of the Poorhouse be slow in obeying orders. We take it that those in charge, are placed there to exercise kind and forbearing treatment towards the unfortunates under their care. Mrs. Miller's long use of arbitrary control and naturally quick temper disqualify her, in a measure, we suspect, for her position. If the case shows the keepers of the poorhouse, that a public accounting may sometimes follow harsh treatment of the paupers, it will have done good.

The Water Qustion Settled. 273 MAJORITY FOR WATER.

According to warning duly published, the voters of the City of Burlington, assembled little or no drunkenness. We noticed but at the City Hall on the 19th, at 10 o'clock. one Irishman at all excited by liquor. In The meeting was called to order by His Honthese respects the convention was a success. or the Mayor, the warning was read, and As a demonstration of Fenian numbers, or upon motion Hon. Gao. F. EDMUNDS was Mayor Munroe to be installed into office.

E. R. HAND, Esq., introduced the following resolution :

Resolved, That in debate at the present meet ing, no person shall speak more than twice on the same question, nor more than five minutes was anticipated. The Concord Statesman at any time; and that the vote on the main question whether authority shall be given to the City Council to pledge the credit of the City under the second article of the warning shall be Republican ascendancy—to the present time, did that party make so little exertion as now, shall be taken at 114 o'clock A. M., and that the ballot-box shall remain open five hours.

On motion of HENRY LOOMS, Esq., the resolution was amended by the addition to the first clause of the words "without consent of the meeting" after the words "five minutes;" and the resolution as amended was adopted.

WM. G. SHAW, Eeq., after remarking that the subject was pretty well understood by the citizens, offered the following resolu-

Resolved, That the City Council are hereby authorized to pledge the credit of the city to an amount not exceeding \$150,000, payable in in not less than twenty years, with semi-annual interest at 6 per cent. per annum, to provide a supply of water for the use of the city.

meeting, expressing his belief that the citizens generally were agreed in thinking a Blatt, H D, 2, April 21, 64. better supply of water than we now have is needed, and that the money required could be easily raised upon the bonds of the City.

Bliss, Corp G C, 6, July 21, 64.
Borough, Henry, 9, Dec. 14, 62.
Brown James A, 17, May 27, 65. R. S. Tarr, Esq., moved to lay Mr. Shaw's R. S. 14FF, E2q., moved to lay Mr. Shaw's Buid, John, 11, June 5, 64. resolution on the table, which was agreed to. Caldron, Rush B, 3, May 27, 64. Mr. Taft then moved a reconsideration of the vote adopting Mr. Hard's resolution; Chamberiain, E.A., 3, Marc 25, 64. and the vote was reconsidered. Mr. Taft Chabel, George, 6, May 27, 64.

Mr. Taft then called up Mr. Shaw's resolution, and the Moderator proceeded to declare the ballot-box open. The Moderator appointed as Tellers HENRY LOOKIS, CAROLUS Divoll, Chas P 6, June 4 64 every rebel and every rebel sympathizer, from Norgs and L. B. Excussiv. Mesers. Loomis Durand, John M 11 Aug. 1, 64. and Noyes each asked to be excused on ac- Eastman M 15, Dec. 8, count of previous engagements, and in their | Enright, Thomas 12, May 10, 63 places, the Moderator appointed Mesers. Evans, Geo W L 12, May 1, 63. HENRY DOGLITTLE and WE. G. SHAW. The Fuh, Prancis 12, Dec. 2 voters then proceeded to cast their ballots Fitch, Charles P 10, June 10, 64, on the adoption of Mr. Shaw's resolution, Foren, M 5, Nov. , 29, 62. the box remaining open till twenty minutes of four P. M.

> The vote stood as follows : Whole number of votes, Necessary for choice, Yes. 444 "No." 171 So the resolution of Mr. Shaw was adopt-

ed by 273 majority L. B. Englesby, Esq., offered the follow-

ing resolution : the discharge of the respondent.

THE EVIDENCE.

Mas. Jank Monness testified that she was preparing to leave the Poor House, after having had a night's shelter, when she missed a child's cape, which she was confident was on her child when she came there, the night before. She did not want to go without it, and said so. Mrs. tent of the same, is to be in the discretion of the City Council, within the limits named; and the City Council are hereby authorized to assess upon the Grand List of the city annually, in addition to the taxes required by law, and ordinary city taxes, such a sum as will pay the excess of interest over the income from water-rates, and ten per cent. additional, and the sum which shall be raised by the ten per cent. tax to be invested in City, Vermont State or United States bonds, as a sinking fund to be applied in extinguishment of the debt created under the

> The resolution was adopted and the meeting then adjourned.

DEATH OF HON. JARRO SPARES.-Hon. Jared Sparks, well known in the walks of Mass., having been but a few days ill, with literature, died on the 14th, at Cambridge, pneumonia. Mr. Sparks studied for the ministry and was in 1819 settled over a Unitarian church in Baltimore, but his health failing, he gave up preaching, purchased the North American Review, and was its chief editor for seven years. In 1849, having been for some years previous tutor Walde, I K 15, March 9, 64. and professor of history in Harvard Univer-sity he was elected its President but only Weeden, B F Corp. 9, Dec. 31, 62.

sity, he was elected its President, but only Sparks' "American Biography," " Works of Benj. Franklin' "Writings of George Woodoock, Hiram 2, April 29, 64. Washington," and many other books written by him, are well known and valuable

DEATH OF EDWIN BURR, Esq. -- We notice the death of Edwin Burr, Esq., of New York City, on the 10th inst. at the age of that time a member of the well-known law firm of Burr & Benedict, subsequently Benedict, Burr & Benedict. For a few of the last years, his health failing, he had withdrawn from active practice. On Tuesday in the bench, on motion of G. II. Owen, Esq., immi- the Court was adjourned out of respect for the memory of the deceased, and the Judges were invited to preside at a bar meeting for lown the steps, as to which the complainment's the adoption of appropriate resolutions, On the presentation of the resolutions,

Judge Betts remarked : It is meet and proper that I should say that I have been acquainted with Mr. Burr ever since I have presided over this Court. During that period his activity and diligence have been known to all of us, and all will acknowledge that he was a man of the great-est integrity, and that the token of respec-which is offered in these resolutions is one em-

nently appropriate. Judge Benedict said :

I had the privilege of knowing Mr. Burr for many years. I commenced the study of the law in his office, soon became managing clerk, and was afterward for many years his partner, and thus had opportunities for a very intimate ac-quaintance with him, and I entirely concur with what has been said as to his character. As an what has been said as to his character. As an able lawyer of remarkably good judgment in that particular branch of the profession to which he more especially devoted himself, the law of admiralty; as an honest man, a man of a remarkably fine sense of honor, it will be difficult to find his superior. I heartily concur with the members of the Bar in their expressions of regret at his decease.

Other members of the bar expressed their high appreciation of the character of the deceased and the resolutions were adopted.

given authority to a citizen of New-Orleans in Washington, to telegraph home that orders had gone to Gov. Wells of Louisinia not to permit the newly elected ex-Rabel

VERNONT SOLDIERS BURIED AT ALEXANDRIA We are indebted to an attentive and obliging correspondent of the Faxz Passe at Washington, for an accurate list of the Vermont soldiers who have died of illness or wounds in the Army Hospitals of Alexandria, and found burial there. It is compiled from the Records in the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army.

OUR DEAD HEROES.

LIST OF VERMONT SOLDIERS BURIED IN THE NA TIONAL CENETERY AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Prepared for the Free Press, from the Resords in the Quarter Master General's Office at Washington.

Adams, John N., 2d Reg't, died June 11, 1864. Alexander, Wm., 15, Dec. 18, 1862. Archer, Albert M S, April S, '65. Asseltyne, M B, 10, Dec. Baker Francis, 3, June 8, 64. Barnes, J N, 10, Sept. 22, 63. Barrett, Corp Chaz. 12, May 9, 63. Bareher, J O, 13, March 13, 63. Barber, R H, 10, July 10, 64. Beaton, John, Cavalry, Nov. 6, 62. Bentley, W A, 13, Aug 6, 63, Bickford, Corp J H, 11, June 9, 64. GEO. W. BENEDICT, Esq , addressed the Billings, Charles, 10, July 8, 64. Blair, Samuel, Cav., Oct. 27, 62. Blake H, 17, Aug. 4, 64. Bliss, Corp G C, 6, July 21, 64. Brock, Charles H. 6, April 1, 64. Crom, London, 10, Oct. 13, 63. Curier, Frank B, 5, Oct. 27, 62 Elliott, S W, Cav , Feb. 24, 63. Forsyth, S, 15, March 8, 64. Franklin, Roswell 3, Dec. 16, 62. Gay, Milo S 5, April 22, 64. Gee, Eastman 16, April 16, 6: Glover, Joel 15, May 18, 63. Greedley, Corp A 10, July 1, 64. Griswold, M D, 10, Sept 4, 64. Hall, Samuel 5, Nov. 28, 62. Hegans, Chas A 6, April 23, 64. Henry, Ransom W 4, Dec. 16, 63. Henry, Alfred 2, April 20, 64. Hobert, Chas B 4, April 22, 64. Honan, Sergt M, 10, April 11, 65. Houston, W J 4, Jan. 5, 64. Hudson, Wo 4, Jan. 6, 64. Hudson, Hospital Steward 10, Aug. 22, 63. Hudsagel, James 4, June 9, 64. Hynes, Bemis W Corp, 10, March 17, 64. Jackson, James H Cav, Jan. 3, 64. Jewell Calvin B 14, June 19, 63. Jones, P. F. Cav., May 16, 62. Jones, P. F. Cav., May 16, 62. Knapp. Elihu 4, May 29, 64. Lautz, Albert Cav., Feb. 18, 63. Lease, Rufus 4, June 21, 64. Limking, Martin, Edward 2, Jan 11, 62, Marsh, W H Corp. 4, July 1, 64. Mason, J S 11, July 30, 64. McIver, Donald 15, May 21, 63. Morse, William 16, April 28, 63. Neils, J W 2, May 29, 64. Nute, George F 15, March 8, 64. Ormsbee, D G Corp, 11, June 11, 54 Parker, L C 11, June 17, 64. Patterson, J L 11, June 2, 64. Perry, John 11. April 21, 64. Perkins, Serg John 15, March 8, 54. Phillips, S B 15, April 24, 68. Praudy, Serg C 4, May 27, 64. Recker, Benjamin 6, May 23, 64. Rice, George 10, Jan. 19, 64. Root, Charles K 17, Aug. 29, 64. Rowland, William Cav. Nev. 39, 6 Sawyer, Isaac 10, Dec. 19, 63, Scarbrough, Wm 3, Aug. 12, 6 Shedd, G A 16, April 20, 52. Smith, Marshall 17, June 23, 64 Stannard, George 17, Oct. 21, Sterens, W B Serg. 4, June 18, 64. Stone, Jacob C 3, June 9, 64. White, H P Corp. 4, May 30, 62. Willispau, David 6. March 28, 64. Wooder, Joseph 3, April 23, 64.

> We are glad to note the establishment among us of a new branch of industry and trade, in the Coffee and Spice mills of Mesers. GREGORY & MEAD. These gentlemen have taken the store and three story building in Leavenworth block, recently occupied by Joshua Jewell, have put in a six horse power engine, and introduced improved macinery for the grinding preparation and packing of Coffee and Spices. They will deal only at wholesale, and their line of trade will consist of Tens in large variety, Ground Coffee, Spices, chocolate, mustard, pepper sauce, peanuts, blacking, cream of tarter, and the other articles of that sort usually put up by such concerns. Mesers. GREGORY AND MEAD are practical men and of long experience in their business in connection with one of the largest Coffee and Spice Mills in the country, located at Patterson, N. J. They will have a large field of trade open to them, which can be best supplied from this point. We doubt not that they will do a large and successful business, and we welcome them cordially to Burlington. They will open for business about the first of next

> tom House decides that the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty will not have the effect of reviving any pre-existing custom dutice attached to imports into Canada on the present list of free goods, which are to continue to be admitted free from any part of the world until the Legisinture deems it advisable to reimpose duties thereupon; with the exception of dried fruits the growth of the United States, fur skins, pelts and tails undressed, when imported directly from the States, which will, after March 17, be liable to a duty of

New Dave Stone .- Dr. J. S. Gale, formerly of Canton, N. Y., has opened a Drug Store in Union Block, at the stand lately occupied by Mrs. S. S. Brown, with her New